

## **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

Claims 1-2, 7-8, 16 and 19 are pending in the present application. Claims 3-6, 9-15, 17-18, and 20 are canceled; claims 1, 2, 8, 16, and 19 are amended. Support for the claim amendments and new claims can be found in the claims as originally filed, as the claim amendments and new claims incorporate features from previously presented dependent claims. No new matter is added. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

Applicants have amended some claims and canceled others. Applicants do not concede that the subject matter encompassed by the earlier presented claims is not patentable over the art cited by the Examiner. Applicants canceled claims in this response solely to facilitate expeditious prosecution of this application. Applicants respectfully reserve the right to pursue the claims as presented prior to this amendment, and additional claims, in one or more continuing applications.

### **I. 35 U.S.C. § 101, Claims 11 and 12**

The Examiner has rejected claims 11 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed towards non-statutory subject matter. Applicants have canceled claims 11-12. Therefore, the rejection with respect to these claims is moot.

### **II. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness, Claims 1-2, 7-8, 11-12, 16 and 19**

The Examiner rejects claims 1-2, 7-8, 11-12, 16 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over *Google Language Tool* (hereinafter “*Google*”) (previously presented) in view of *Drissi et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,952,691) (hereinafter “*Drissi*”). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner states:

As per claim 1, *Google* teaches a computer implemented method in a data processing system for accessing a database, the computer implemented method comprising (i.e. The *Google* language tool is a an on-line search engine that encompasses the data processing system for accessing a database.)(Page 1): accessing the database, wherein the database comprises a plurality of message tables (i.e. On page 1, the search page written in: <any language> clearly illustrates that a client requests a cultural context, which is selecting a language from a plurality of cultural contexts, which are many languages contained in the drop-down field. Furthermore, because the *Google* site is a search engine, an ordinary person skilled in the art understands that a database resides on the back-end that services the *Google* language tools site.)(Page 1), wherein each message table in the plurality of message tables comprises data in a particular language (i.e. Page 1 and 2 clearly teach that the *Google* Language site is a search engine that contains a database that contains a plurality of message tables, which are the plurality of languages listed on pages 1 and 2. Furthermore, an ordinary person skilled in the art understands that messages are contained in the plurality of message tables and are provided in the plurality of cultural context.)(Pages 1 and 2); retrieving a locale ID (i.e.

"*Search pages written in: <any language>*" The preceding text clearly indicates that the locale ID, which is the value of the user selecting a language option is also the language ID.) (Page 1), wherein the locale ID is stored in a memory in the data processing system, and wherein the locale ID is defined by a user using a structured query language SET statement (i.e. "*Search pages written in: <any language>*" The preceding text clearly indicates that the locale ID, which is the value of the user selecting a language option is fixed based on the request, where once the user selects the language option, the computer system is reconfigured based on the corresponding locale.) (Page 1), and wherein the locale ID is associated with ones of the message tables in the plurality of message tables wherein the data is represented in the particular language that corresponds with the locale ID (i.e. "*Search pages written in: <any language>*" The preceding text clearly indicates that the locale ID, which is the value of the user selecting a language option is fixed based on the request, where once the user selects the language option, the computer system is reconfigured based on the corresponding locale.) (Page 1); modifying the query by appending the locale ID to the table column ID forming a modified query; processing the modified query (Page 1) clearly indicates that the locale is the result of the client selecting pages located in <any country>, contained in the search for text field would be the targeted text message, and the query is processed when a client selects the *Google* Search button.) (Page 1).

Office Action dated September 17, 2008, pages 4-6.

In determining obviousness, the scope and content of the prior art are... determined; differences between the prior art and the claims at issue are... ascertained; and the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art resolved. Against this background the obviousness or non-obviousness of the subject matter is determined. *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966). Often, it will be necessary for a court to look to interrelated teachings of multiple patents; the effects of demands known to the design community or present in the marketplace; and the background knowledge possessed by a person having ordinary skill in the art, all in order to determine whether there was an apparent reason to combine the known elements in the fashion claimed by the patent at issue. *KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, No. 04-1350 (U.S. Apr. 30, 2007). Rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. *Id.* (citing *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (CA Fed. 2006)).

## **II. A. The combination of references does not teach or suggest each and every feature of the amended claims**

Applicants have canceled claims 3-6, 9-15, 18, and 20. Therefore, with respect to those claims this rejection is moot. Applicants have amended claims 1, 16, and 19. The rejection to these claims is respectfully traversed.

Claims 1, 16, and 19 have been amended to more clearly recite the allowable subject matter of the disclosure. Amended claim 1 is as follows:

1. A computer implemented method in a data processing system for accessing a database, the computer implemented method comprising:
  - defining a locale ID using a structured query language SET statement;
  - accessing the database, wherein the database comprises a plurality of message tables, wherein each message table in the plurality of message tables comprises data in a particular language and wherein the each message table comprises at least one column identified by a table column ID;
  - obtaining the table column ID, in response to receiving a query for the data;
  - retrieving the defined locale ID, wherein the defined locale ID is stored in a memory in the data processing system, and wherein the defined locale ID is associated with ones of the message tables in the plurality of message tables wherein the data is represented in the particular language that corresponds with the defined locale ID;
  - modifying the query by appending the defined locale ID to the table column ID forming a modified query;
  - processing the modified query; and
  - returning the data identified by the modified query, wherein the data that does not correspond with the defined locale ID is not returned.

A *prima facie* obviousness rejection cannot be stated against amended claim 1 because neither *Google* nor *Drissi* teaches or suggests each and every feature of claim 1. For example, *Google* fails to teach or suggest the feature “defining a locale ID using a structured query language SET statement.” The Examiner asserts that *Google* teaches this feature. The Examiner states:

The text [Search pages written in <any language>] clearly indicates that the locale ID, which is the value of the user selecting a language option is fixed based on the request, where once the user selects the language option, the computer system is reconfigured based on the corresponding locale.

Office Action, of September 17, 2008

*Google* teaches a search configuration web page that allows a user to enter a preferred language, to indicate the user’s preference for searching for pages in the specific language indicated. The web page also appears to provide a translation service for translating a result of a search into the language preferred by the user. From this search page, users can select a language option from a menu list. However, nothing in *Google* teaches or suggests that an *SQL SET* statement is used to initialize and assign a value to a locale ID. The SQL SET statement was introduced as part of SQL Server 7.0. The SQL SET statement functions completely different from the SQL SELECT, because the SELECT statement allows for returning more than one result, whereas the SQL SET statement does not return a result but assigns a value. The SQL SET statement is the recommended method for setting and assigning values to variables.

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that selecting an item from a menu list is not equivalent to assigning a value with a SQL SET statement as is recited in claim 1.

*Google* also does not teach or suggest accessing the database, wherein the database comprises a *plurality of message tables*, or obtaining the *table column ID*. It is well-settled that to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981,985, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). Further, “[a]ll words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.” *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970). Nowhere does *Google* teach the features: “accessing the database, wherein the database comprises a plurality of message tables, wherein each message table in the plurality of message tables comprises data in a particular language and wherein the each message table comprises at least one column identified by a table column ID” and “obtaining the table column ID, in response to receiving a query for the data.”

Moreover, the fact that a certain result or characteristic may occur or be present in the prior art is not sufficient to establish the inherency of that result or characteristic. *In re Rijckaert*, 9 F.3d 1531, 1534, 28 USPQ2d 1955, 1957 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Oelrich*, 666 F.2d 578, 581-82, 212 USPQ 323, 326 (CCPA 1981). “To establish inherency, the extrinsic evidence ‘must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill. Inherency, however, may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient.’” *In re Robertson*, 169 F.3d 743, 745, 49 USPQ2d 1949, 1950-51 (Fed. Cir. 1999) (emphasis supplied). The details of the *Google* reference are not sufficient to suggest use of a plurality of message tables or obtaining a column ID in response to receiving a query. In fact, *Google* provides very limited information for correctly interpreting the working and scope of the webpage. The information in *Google* is insufficient to base a conclusion that *Google* teaches the features of claim 1.

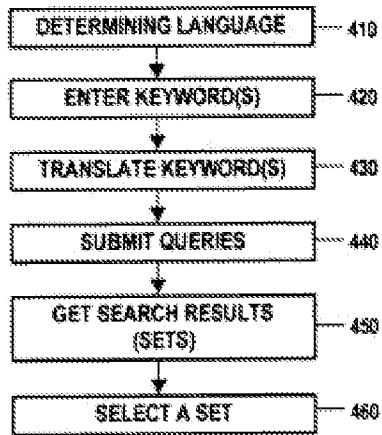
Additionally, the Examiner admits, and Applicants agree that *Google* fails to teach or suggest each and every feature of claim 1. The Examiner asserts that *Drissi* cures the deficiencies of *Google*. However, *Drissi* is directed to a system and method of searching a database. *Drissi* discloses:

The system includes a synonym or keyword dictionary which is bi-directional and allows for translation of keywords between a first language and other languages. The translated words keywords for the document are stored in an inverted index which is then used for searching, either in a selected language, a second language or in all languages, as determined by the user. This use of multiple searching and a translated synonym dictionary avoids the need for translation of the entire document and avoids inaccuracies which may result from translations.

*Drissi*, Abstract

*Drissi*, in the above citation, teaches a bi-directional synonym or keyword dictionary is used in the translation of keywords between a first language and other languages. The translated words are stored in an inverted index which is used for searching in a selected or second language. However, *Drissi* does not teach or suggest that an SQL SET statement is used to initialize and assign a value to a locale ID. *Drissi* does not teach or suggest “defining a locale ID using a structured query language SET statement,” as recited in claim 1.

Additionally *Drissi* does not teach or suggest “obtaining the table column ID, in response to receiving a query for the data.” The Examiner cites to the Figure 4 of *Drissi* as teaching this feature:



*Drissi* describing Figure 4 states:

FIG. 4 illustrates a flow chart of one process of practicing the present invention. As shown in this FIG. 4, the process begins with a determination of the language of the user and whether the user wishes to limit his universe to documents written in his native language. The first step is to determine the language of the user at block 410. Perhaps the user has entered his native or national language or perhaps it is determined from his entries, such as a query in a given language. Then, at block 420 the user enters the query in terms of keywords. Those keywords are translated at block 430 and the queries produced are submitted to the searching mechanism at block 440. Results are obtained at the block 450 and a set of results may be selected at block 460.

*Drissi*, col. 4, lines 27-39.

The above cited section describes the process of searching a multi-lingual database. After a user has entered his native language and enters the query in terms of keywords, the searching mechanism of the invention returns the results. However, *Drissi* does not teach or suggest that a column ID is returned in response to submitting the query. *Drissi* does not teach or suggest the feature “obtaining the table column

ID, in response to receiving a query for the data,” in the above cited portion nor in any other section. Therefore, *Drissi* fails to cure the deficiencies of *Google*. Because the combination of *Google* and *Drissi*, individually and as a whole, fails to teach or suggest each and every feature of claim 1, a *prima facie* obviousness rejection cannot be stated against claim 1.

## **II. B. Remaining Claims**

Independent claims 11 and 17 recite similar subject matter with regard to claim 1. Independent claims 11 and 17 are not obvious for the reasons stated above with regard to similarly recited subject matter. Dependent claims 2, 7, and 8 depend from claims 1. Therefore, dependent claims 2, 7, and 8 are not obvious. Accordingly, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 is overcome.

## **III. Conclusion**

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over the cited reference(s) and is now in condition for allowance.

The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

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Respectfully submitted,  
/LaRhonda Jefferson-Mills/

LaRhonda Jefferson-Mills  
Reg. No. 61,649  
Yee & Associates, P.C.  
P.O. Box 802333  
Dallas, TX 75380  
(972) 385-8777  
Attorney for Applicants